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# HARVARD LAW REVIEW

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RESIGNATION OF PROFESSOR BRANNAN. — It is with great regret that we record the resignation from the Law School faculty of Joseph Doddridge Brannan, Bussey Professor of Law. Professor Brannan's connection with the School began in 1871, when he came here as a student in the first year of Langdell's administration. His first connection with the faculty was in 1898, when he was made a full professor. In 1908 he was appointed to the Bussey chair, which he held until this year. He has conducted many courses, but his greatest contributions have been in the law of Bills and Notes. No one who has known Professor Brannan latterly but thinks that many years of useful service to the law still lie before him. It is a source of pleasure that the work of preparing a new edition of the work on the Negotiable Instruments Law will keep him much among us.

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THE LAW SCHOOL. — This year, the first one begun under Dean Pound's administration, is marked by many changes in the Law School catalogue, caused partly by the resignation of Professor Brannan and partly by the School's expanding policy. The change of greatest interest is represented by the new names in the faculty. Professor Albert Martin Kales is a graduate of Harvard College of the class of 1896, and of the Law School of 1899. He comes now to the faculty from the Law School of Northwestern University and the practice of the law in the city of

Chicago, where his career is common property. He will conduct the courses on Property in the third year and, with Professor Joseph Warren, in the second year, as well as a course not previously given on Contracts and Combinations in Restraint of Trade. Assistant Professor Zechariah Chafee, Jr., is a graduate of the School of the class of 1913 and a past editor of this REVIEW. Since graduation he has been engaged in the practice of the law in Providence, Rhode Island. He will have charge of the third-year course on Equity, of the course on Bills and Notes, and, with Professor Wambaugh, of the course on Insurance. Mr. Arthur D. Hill has been made a full Professor. Professor Hill will conduct, in addition to the course on Evidence, the courses on Criminal Law and on Penal Legislation and Administration. The Ezra Ripley Thayer teaching fellowship is held by Chester Alden McLain, LL.B. 1915.

A chief treat for Law School men this year will be the series of lectures on Professional Ethics by Mr. Justice Francis Joseph Swayze of New Jersey. It is particularly fitting that this subject, to the development of which the late Dean Thayer contributed so largely, should now be systematically treated in the School. Other courses offered for the first time deal with Modern Developments in Procedural Law, with Professor Scott in charge, and with the Jurisdiction and Procedure of Federal Courts, under Professor Frankfurter. There are also certain reassignments of old courses. Dean Pound and Professor Westengard will have the course on Torts. Professor Beale conducts the course on Damages, and gives up Municipal Corporations, which is taken by Professor Frankfurter. Professor Westengard has the course on Admiralty, which Mr. Dutch gives up. Professor Frankfurter has the course on Partnership, and Professor Joseph Warren the course on Quasi-Contracts. A course of lectures on Patent Law is given by Mr. Odin Roberts, LL.B. 1891, of the Boston bar. New York Practice is given by Mr. Allen Reuben Campbell, LL.B. 1902, of the bar of New York City, and a course on Brief Making by Mr. William Goodrich Thompson, LL.B. 1891, of the Boston bar. The Law of Mining and Water Rights and Massachusetts Practice are omitted for this year.

**THE ADAMSON LAW.** — Any discussion of the so-called Adamson Eight Hour Railroad Labor Law <sup>1</sup> must begin with an investigation of what the

<sup>1</sup> 64th Congress, H. R. 17700, approved Sept. 3, Sept. 5, 1916. "An act to establish an eight hour day for employes of carriers engaged in interstate commerce, and for other purposes."

Sec. 1. "Beginning January 1, 1917, eight hours shall, in contracts for labor and service, be deemed a day's work and the measure or standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning compensation for services of all employes . . . actually engaged in the operation of trains" in interstate and foreign commerce, excepting those employed on railroads less than one hundred miles in length, electric street and interurban railroads.

Sec. 2. A commission of three appointed by the President is to study the effects of the standard workday during a period of from six to nine months and report thereon within thirty days thereafter.

Sec. 3. "Pending the report of the Commission herein provided for and for a period of thirty days thereafter the compensation of railway employes subject to this Act